

Report of an interesting *Caenolyda* species from South-East Turkey (Hymenoptera, Pamphiliidae)

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Abstract: Report of an interesting *Caenolyda* species from South-East Turkey (Hymenoptera, Pamphiliidae).
Cesa News 63: 1-6, 1 map, 7 figs.

This short report deals with the occurrence of an undescribed species in the genus *Coenolyda* Konow in the family Pamphiliidae in Şırnak Province (S.E.Turkey). The species is illustrated and briefly compared with the type-species of the genus. Habitat of the new species is discussed with the actual dangers in Cudi Mount. Scientific researches, carried out in the remote areas of East Turkey with the possible external dangers are seriously emphasized.

Key words: Pamphiliidae, *Coenolyda*, Symphyta, Hymenoptera, Turkey, Şırnak, Cudi Mount, fauna



Fig. 1 – *Caenolyda* sp.? n. – Turkey: Şırnak Prov., Cudi Mount, 890m 8 5 2011 photo M Kemal (Cesa)

¹ <http://zoobank.org/?lsid=urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:671DD110-BDF1-49C8-964D-2A9251BE7824>

² <http://zoobank.org/?lsid=urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:4755104C-24B4-4E00-8831-5F5E08B9E831>

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The *Pamphiliidae* is a small family in the Holarctic Realm. It is represented obviously by 6 species in Turkey. These are *Acantholyda hieroglyphica* (Christ), *A. fumata* (Enslin), *Neurotoma fausta* (Klug), *N. saltuum* (Linnaeus), *N. nemoralis* (Linnaeus) and *Kelidoptera maculipennis* (Stein) (Benson, 1968).

The genus *Caenolyda* was established by Konow in 1897 with the type-species *Tenthredo reticulata* Linnaeus, 1758. This species is currently known in Central and North Europe. It is recorded neither in Balkan countries, nor in Turkey so far. The larval food-plant is *Pinus sylvestris* (Pinaceae).

During one day- excursion of the authors to Cudi Mount (**Map 1**), a single specimen of an unknown species of the genus *Caenolyda* was captured on 8 May (**Fig.1**). Its habitat was gentle stony slopes covered with vernacular plant species such as *Anthemis*, *Crepis*, *Senecio*, *Salvia*, *Onobrychis* (rare), *Papaver*, with sporadic *Quercus*, *Crataegus* trees, *Rosa* bushes. No *Pinus* or coniferous tree exists in the area. Actually, in the province there is no natural coniferous species (except some *Juniperus* trees). Apparently, Cudi Mount is an important refugium for the genus *Caenolyda*, represented in S.E.Turkey with a single species under discussion.

To some degree, the specimen shows similarities to *C. reticulata* but it differs by some important maculations and colouration on the head and wings (Achterberg, 1986). For that reason, the specimen may also belong to an undescribed species.

Unfortunately our investigations in the field is unexpectedly interrupted, due to heavy the military operations against terrorist activities in various parts of the Cudi Mount (**Figs.2-3**). This is most unsafe and unfortunate place of Turkey.⁴ The mount is an interesting reserve of the biodiversity of S.E.Turkey, but it is completely under threaten, due to the terrorism, consequently heavy forest fires during military operations, and also the coal mine operated in an uncontrolled way in many parts of the mount (**Figs.3-4**).

Further taxonomical evaluation of this species will be realized in a separate article.



Map 1 - Location of Cudi Mount in S.E.Turkey

⁴ Realities on the security of the scientific excursions in East Turkey. - Places to be searched for scientific purposes can be divided into three groups in Eastern Anatolia; very remote areas, remote areas of moderate distance, and near locations. Very remote areas are completely insecure because of remote controlled mines and sniper bullets. Remote areas of moderate distances to small, inhabited villages are a little bit safer and such places can be studied during the day only. The written permission of the gendarmerie in the locations near to inhabited areas is necessary, because you are constantly in their field of vision. Otherwise they prevent easily your researches in the countryside without discussion. Those who research like us in the region by day and night, are under very serious threat at any moment because of numerous mines or sniper bullets. In Turkey, there is nobody engaged in faunistic research under such threats for the last ten years. Our this year's excursions after June will probably be under very dangerous conditions. A.Ö.K.



Figs. 2-3 – Cudi Mount, a refugium of the genus *Caenolyda* (*Pamphiliidae*), 8 May 2011 photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig.4



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Figs. 4-7 A part of the cole mine at Cudi Mount, a real danger against the rich biodiversity of the Mount representing of the fauna of S.E. Turkey, 8 May 2011 photo M Kemal (Cesa)

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On the occurrence of *Clytie haifae* (Habisch) in East Turkey (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae)

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Abstract: On the occurrence of *Clytie haifae* (Habisch) in East Turkey (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae). *Cesa News* 63: 6-7, 1 fig.

Occurrence of *Clytie haifae* in Turkey is evaluated faunistically within 6 species of the genus. Morphological differences at subspecific level are emphasized.

Key words: *Clytie haifae*, Lepidoptera, Catocalinae, fauna, Turkey, Bitlis.

The genus *Clytie* Hübner, [1823] of the subfamily *Catocalinae* is widely distributed from North West Africa to Middle East countries and Central Asia. Some of its species with an eremial distribution feeding on various *Tamarix* species. In Turkey, the genus is represented by the following 6 species; *Clytie distincta* (A. Bang-Haas, 1907) (Siirt, Şırnak), *C. gracilis* (A. Bang-Haas, 1907) (Bitlis, Van), *C. sancta* (Staudinger, 1898) (Hakkari), *C. syriaca* (Bugnion, 1837) (distributed in 20 provinces of Turkey, 24.69% of the total), *C. terrulenta* (Christoph, 1893) (Maraş, Siirt, Hakkari), and *C. haifae* (Habisch, 1905) (Bitlis, present information) (cf. Koçak & Kemal, 2009: 148).

Last year, the second author captured a male from Mutki (Bitlis Province, East Turkey) (fig.1). It resembles to *Clytie haifae* to some degree. However, some postdiscal maculations, colouration of upperside of hindwing and lacking a prominent postdical band on hindwing are the differences worth to note. Therefore, the specimen could not be identified as nominate subspecies with complacency.

This record, *Clytie haifae* (Habisch)⁶ is considered here as new to fauna of Turkey (Koçak & Kemal, l.c.); however, studying on its subspecific evaluation is reasonable after more material obtained.

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<http://www.bitliseren.edu.tr/BapDetay.aspx?zcms=18&zcmsBap=76>

⁶ Described from Haifa (Palestine) based upon 6 syntypes with the original combination "*Pseudophia haifae*". Distribution of the species is from North West Africa to Sudan, Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon and Turkey [present information].



Fig. 1 – *Clytie haifae* ssp. Upperside of male. Turkey, Bitlis Prov., vic. Mutki, K.Akın leg. photo M.Kemal (Cesa)

Amorphoscelis pantherina Roy (*Amorphoscelidae*, *Mantodea*): New family, genus and species to the fauna of Turkey

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Abstract: *Amorphoscelis pantherina* Roy (*Amorphoscelidae*, *Mantodea*): New family, genus and species to the fauna of Turkey. *Cesa News* 63: 8-9, 2 figs.

This article deals with the first record of the species *Amorphoscelis pantherina* Roy in Turkey, together with the genus *Amorphoscelis* and the family *Amorphoscelidae*. Its occurrence, flight activity of the adult insect and its distribution are discussed.

Key words: *Amorphoscelis pantherina*, *Amorphoscelidae*, *Mantodea*, Turkey, fauna

Mantodea fauna of Turkey has already been published by Demirsoy (1977) as a project work of Alexander Humboldt Stiftung. Unfortunately, representation of this publication was very poor and far from to be a reference work on this subject. The number of the representatives of the mantids in Turkey was 16 (Demirsoy,1977). During the investigations of the authors in Siirt Province (S.E. Turkey), third author found in that province at night a small-sized specimen, different from all known Turkish mantids. After investigation the related literature, with the help of Mr. Ehrmann (31.10.2009, correpond.), we came to the conclusion that the specimen belong to the genus *Amorphoscelis*, which is unknown to Turkey, its family *Amorphoscelidae*, as well (Ehrmann,2002). Next day, first authors identified it *Amorphoscelis pantherina* Roy,1966, described from Erbil, northern Iraq based on a single specimen (Roy,1966).⁸ *Amorphoscelis pantherina* is the sole species living in the region of Northern Iraq and S.E.Turkey. Next species come from Afghanistan and Pakistan.

This faunistical record of the *Amorphoscelis pantherina* is new to Turkey, together with the genus and the family. the present number of the species of *Mantodea* of Turkey reaches to 21.⁹ It flight is by night and comes to artificial light in hot summer nights. Adult flies in August. The species may also be found in neighbour provinces of S.E.Turkey.

Material studied: Turkey, Siirt Prov., Şirvan, SW Maden, 1220m 20 8 2009 1 specimen leg. E.Seven; Tangoli 900m 14 8 2010 1 specimen leg. M.Kemal (coll. Cesa).

Acknowledgement: We sincerely thank to Mr. R. Ehrmann (Karlsruhe) for his kind help and comments on *Mantodea*.

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Roy,R.,1966, A new species of *Amorphoscelis* from Iraq (*Mantodea*, *Amorphoscelidae*).*Ent. News* 77: 267-270, 3 figs.

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⁸ Correspondence on 1.11.2009: Dear Reinhard, I think the identification problem solved. I found also Kaltenbach's publication on a new species of *Amorphoscelis* published in an Austrian journal in 1983. Kaltenbach gave the reference Roy's publication in Ent. News 77: 67-70 with incorrect pagination. The correct pages are 267-270. I found Ent News as pdf files in the site Biodiversity Heritage Library, and downloaded freely. You may also download if you need from the following address: <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/20648> I cannot attach it, because nearly 20MB. Please look at the picture of the type of *Amorphoscelis pantherina* on page 269. It looks like to our specimen. If we hesitate, after collecting more material in the next year, its genitalia can also be compared. What do you think? Greetings. A.Ö.K.

⁹ <http://www.cesa-tr.org/numbertr.htm> [Access 8 Jan., 2011]



Figs. 1, 2 - *Amorphoscelis pantherina* (Amorphoscelidae) at light trap. Turkey, Siirt Prov., Şirvan Tangoli 900m 14 8 2010, photo M Kemal (Cesa)

On the nocturnal spring moths of Kulp district (Diyarbakır Prov., SE Turkey) (Lepidoptera)

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Abstract: On the nocturnal spring moths of Kulp district (Diyarbakır Prov., SE Turkey) (Lepidoptera). *Cesa News* 63: 10-20, 1 Tab., 2 graphs, 13 figs.

This paper deals with the spring moths of Kulp district (Diyarbakır Province, SE Turkey). Totally 67 species of 12 nocturnal families are listed. Almost all of them are new to Kulp district and Diyarbakır province. Phenology in spring and abundance of each species are briefly discussed.

Key words: *Lepidoptera*, ecology, fauna, Kulp, Diyarbakır, Turkey.

Seven times in the first spring month period, the nocturnal *Lepidoptera* were collected by the authors at a light trap (160W mercury vapour lamp), near oak woods in the vicinity of Düzce village 950m. Totally 606 specimens of 67 species were recorded. Phenological evaluations and comparative abundancy of each species are briefly discussed in Table 1. New faunistic records are also mentioned. Only few taxa could be identified at generic level.

After the heavy precipitation, first nocturnal flights of the *Lepidoptera* in this year have been recorded on 20 March. Until 28 April totally seven times nocturnal moths have been collected by using a light trap. All the recorded species of 12 nocturnal families are shown in the Table below. When compared with the previously published faunistic information by the authors (Kemal & Aydın, 2008a,b), most of recorded species are new records to Kulp fauna. Perhaps the most interesting record is *Polyphoca korbi* with variable male genitalia. A similar species was recently described from Israel as "*Polyphoca laororshanae*". The genus *Polyphoca* of East Turkey will be separately studied. The *Lepidoptera* of Kulp will be evaluated in an other publication.

In the present survey, the families *Noctuidae* and *Geometridae* are represented by the highest species number in the spring aspect, 32, and 18 respectively (Table 1, Graph 1). This means 74.62% of the total recorded species. In number of the individuals, three families *Noctuidae*, *Geometridae*, and *Thyatiridae* have the highest number of specimens, 242, 204, and 124, respectively (Table 1, Graph 2). The most common species in the spring aspect of the nocturnal moths are: *Dasycorsa modesta* (*Geometridae*) (101 specimens), *Achlya flavicollis* (*Thyatiridae*) (71 specimens). These two species are presented of this spring survey by 172 examples, i.e., 28.38% of the total material collected.

In March, only two families are represented in the investigation place, *Geometridae*, and *Noctuidae*. *Apochima flabellaria* and *Apocheima hispidarium* are the two ennomine, appearing as first spring species with the high individual numbers, i.e., 23, 14, respectively. Members of *Ethmiidae*, *Sphingidae* and *Notodontidae* are observed first in April in the district.

Table 1 – Spring moths of Kulp district (vic. Düzce, 950m) with phenological evaluation from 20 March to 28 April 2011. * denotes new to Kulp fauna, # denotes new to Diyarbakır province.

Taxa	20.3	24.3	25.3	2.4	3.4	19.4	28.4	total	remarks
<i>Ethmiidae</i> (1)								5	
<i>Ethmia fumidella turcica</i> (Fig. 1)				4			1	5	*,# ¹¹
<i>Plutellidae</i> (1)								1	
<i>Plutella</i> sp.							1	1	*,#
<i>Pyralidae</i> (3)								3	

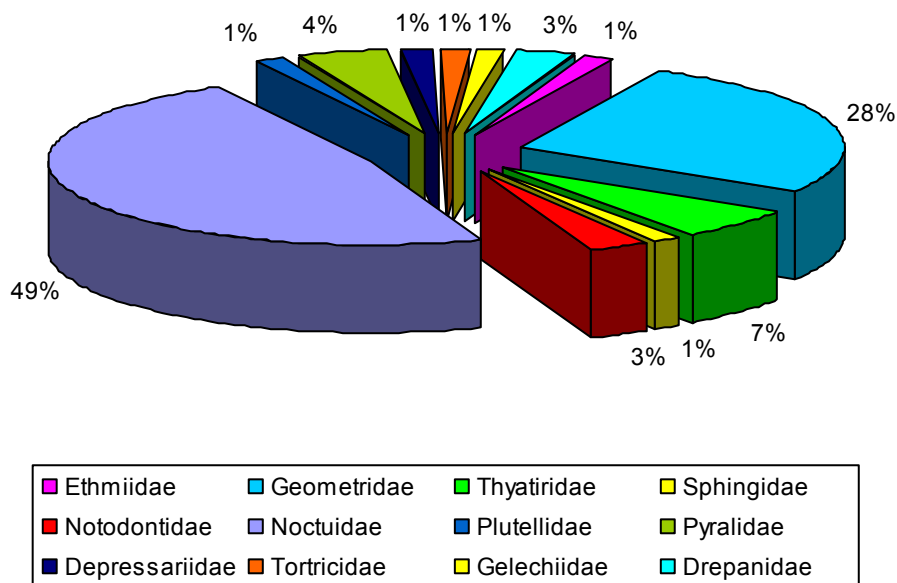
¹⁰ Yüzüncü Yıl University, Institute of Science, Campus, Van, Turkey.

¹¹ This species resembles somewhat to *Ethmia candidella* Alph. but differs from it by the shape of cucullus, thin finger-like labis of the male genitalia, longitudinal thick black line well developed up to the ciliae of the forewing, and totally grey hindwing. The subspecies described by de Lattin in 1963 from Maraş (S Turkey). Its range reaches to North Iraq and North Iran.

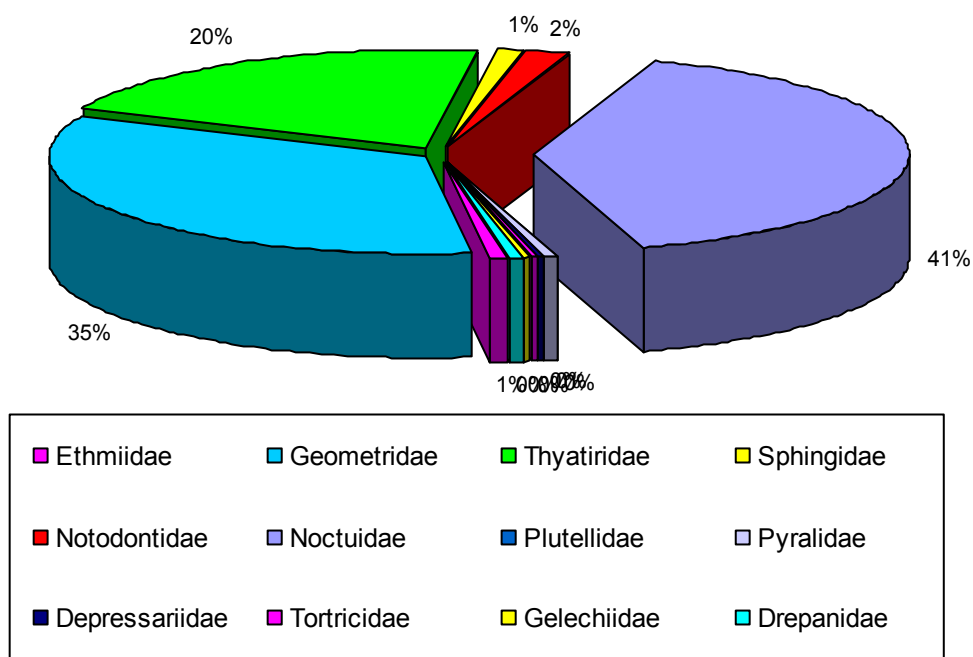
<i>Pyrallis farinalis</i>							1	1	*,#
<i>Euchromius pulverosus</i> (Fig. 2)							1	1	*,#
<i>Phycitine</i> sp							1	1	*,#
Depressariidae (1)								2	?
<i>Gen.sp.</i>							2	2	
Tortricidae (1)								1	
<i>Cnephasia</i> sp (Fig. 3)							1	1	*,#
Gelechiidae (1)								2	
<i>Metzneria</i> sp.							2	2	
Geometridae (18)								204	
<i>Myinodes shohami</i>			2	1	1			4	*,#
<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>					1			1	*,#
<i>Nebula senectaria</i>	1		1	2				4	*,#
<i>Nebula</i> sp					1			1	*,#
<i>Oulobophora externata</i>							1	1	
<i>Xanthorrhoe fluctuata</i>		1		1			6	8	*,#
<i>Eupithecia breviculata</i>							1	1	*,#
<i>Eupithecia extremata</i> (Fig. 4)							22	22	*,#
<i>Eupithecia</i> sp.1 (Fig. 5)							1	1	*,#
<i>Eupithecia</i> sp.2							1	1	*,#
<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>							2	2	
<i>Aleucis orientalis</i>		2						2	*,#
<i>Dasycorsa modesta</i>		3	16	43	28	7	4	101	*,#
<i>Apochima flabellaria</i>	23	1	2	3				29	*,#
<i>Apocheima hispidarium</i>	14	1						15	*,#
<i>Biston</i> sp.			3	1				4	*,#
<i>Biston achyris</i>			1					1	*,#
<i>Elophos</i> sp.							6	6	
Drepanidae (2)								3	
<i>Cilix asiatica</i>							2	2	*,#
<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>							1	1	*,#
Thyatiridae (4)								124	
<i>Asphalia ruficollis</i>		6	1	8	3			18	*,#
<i>Achlya aff. flavicornis</i>			2	22	21	22	4	71	*,#
<i>Polyplocia korbi</i> (Fig. 6)			3	9	13	8	1	34	*,# ¹²
<i>Polyplocia</i> sp.?n. near korbi					1			1	*,#
Sphingidae (1)								7	
<i>Hyles livornica</i> (Fig. 7)						6	1	7	*
Notodontidae (2)								12	
<i>Drymonia ruficornis</i>						1		1	*,#
<i>Harpyia milhauseri</i>					1	10	1	11	*,#
Noctuidae (32)								242	
<i>Agrotis segetum</i>			1	4	6		1	12	*,#
<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>					1	2		3	*,#
<i>Agrotis syricola</i>					1		3	4	
<i>Simyra dentinosa</i>						1		1	*,#
<i>Perigrapha rorida</i>		2	4	12	30			48	*,#
<i>Orthosia ? gracilis</i>			9	11	18			38	*,#
<i>Orthosia rubricosa</i> (=miniosa)				3	3			6	*,#
<i>Orthosia pulverulenta</i> (=cruda)		3	5	3	11			22	*,#
<i>Mythimna sicula</i>				3	12	4	12	31	*,#
<i>Mythimna vitellina</i>							5	5	
<i>Agrochola</i> sp		1						1	*,#
<i>Cucullia blattariae</i> (Fig. 8)							2	2	*,#
<i>Cucullia barthae</i>							2	2	*,#
<i>Cucullia</i> sp							1	1	*,#
<i>Cucullia umbratica</i>							2	2	*,#
<i>Serryvania opposita</i> (Fig. 9)							9	9	*,#

¹² identification possible after preparation of male genitalia only. We thank to Mr. Kesran Akin (Eren University, Bitlis) for his kind help in supplying the necessary publication.

<i>Cleonymia baetica</i>							1	1	*,#
<i>Calophasia platyptera</i> (Fig. 10)							1	1	*,#
<i>Pamparoma acuta</i> (Fig. 11)							1	1	*,#
<i>Xylocampa mustapha</i>			2					2	*,#
<i>Megalopha gloriosa</i>						2	2	4	*,#
<i>Minucia bimaculata</i>			1	3	3	3	3	13	*,#
<i>Ophiusa lunaris</i>						6	1	7	*,#
<i>Valeria oleagina</i>		1	3					4	*,#
<i>Heliothis peltigera</i>						1		1	*,#
<i>Eublemma ostrinum</i>				1	3		3	7	*,#
<i>Egira ? anatolica</i>						3	3	6	*,#
<i>Drasteria cailino</i> (Fig. 12)							1	1	*,#
<i>Eremodrina sp.</i>							2	2	*,#
<i>Autophila (Cheirophanes)</i> <i>anaphanes</i> (Fig. 13)							1	1	*,#
<i>Autographa gamma</i>						2		2	*,#
<i>Cornutiplusia circumflexa</i>						1	1	2	*,#
Total species								67	
examples								606	



Graph 1 – Proportional evaluation of the species of the moth families in spring aspect



Graph 2 – Proportional evaluation of the specimens of the moth families in spring aspect



Fig. 1- Male genitalia of *Ethmia fumidella* ssp. *turcica* de Latin (*Ethmiidae*). Diyarbakır, Kulp, Düzce 950m, 24 2011 prep. & foto A.Koçak (Cesa)



Fig. 2 –*Euchromius pulverosus* (*Pyrilidae*) Diyarbakır Kulp Düzce 950m 28 4 2011 photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 3 –*Cnephasia* sp. (*Tortricidae*). Diyarbakır Kulp Düzce 950m 28 4 2011 photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 4 –*Eupithecia extremata* (Geometridae). Diyarbakır Kulp Düzce 950m 28 4 2011 photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 5 –*Eupithecia* sp.1 (Geometridae). Diyarbakır Kulp Düzce 950m 28 4 2011 photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 6 –*Polyploca korbi* (Thyatiridae). Diyarbakır Kulp Düzce 950m 28 4 2011 photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 7 - *Hyles livornica* (Sphingidae). Diyarbakır Kulp Düzce 950m 28 4 2011 photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 8 - *Cucullia blattariae* (Noctuidae). Diyarbakır Kulp Düzce 950m 28 4 2011 photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 9 - *Serryvania opposita* (Noctuidae). Diyarbakır Kulp Düzce 950m 28 4 2011 photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 10 - *Calophasia platyptera* (Noctuidae). Diyarbakır Kulp Düzce 950m 28 4 2011 photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 11 - *Pamparama acuta* (Noctuidae). Diyarbakır Kulp Düzce 950m 28 4 2011 photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 12 - *Drasteria cailino* (Noctuidae). Diyarbakır Kulp Düzce 950m 28 4 2011 photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 13 - *Autophila anaphanes* (Noctuidae). Diyarbakır Kulp Düzce 950m 28 4 2011 photo M Kemal (Cesa)

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On the species *Caryedon angeri* (Semenov), new to Siirt Province (S.E. Turkey) feeding on Mesquit, *Prosopis farcta* (B. & S.) Macbride (Coleoptera, Bruchidae)

Muhabbet Kemal Ahmet Ömer Koçak Erdem Seven

Abstract: *Caryedon angeri* (Semenov), new to Siirt Province (S.E.Turkey) feeding on Mesquit, *Prosopis farcta* (B. & S.) Macbride (Coleoptera, Bruchidae). *Cesa News* 63: 20-25, 9 figs. This paper deals with the occurrence of *Caryedon angeri*, new to Siirt Province (S.E.Turkey) faunistically. The species is also illustrated for the first time together with the adult, larval and pupal stages.

Key words: *Caryedon angeri*, Bruchidae, Coleoptera, *Prosopis farcta*, Fabaceae, fauna, Siirt, Turkey

The genus *Caryedon* established by Schoenherr in 1823. The species was recorded in Turkey from Şanlıurfa for the first time (Yücel, 1994) as “*Caryedon palestinicus* Southgate, 1976”. Later, Sertkaya et al. (2005) reported the species from various districts of Hatay Province as “*Caryedon palestinicus*”.¹³ However, Anton & Delobel (2004) synonymized “*palestinicus* Southgate” with the name “*angeri* Semenov”, proposed in 1896.

During the excursion of the authors on 16 Sept., 2010, *Caryedon angeri*, a seed pest was recorded in Şirvan district (Siirt Province) for the first time, together with its food-plant, *Prosopis farcta* (B. & S.) Macbride. Siirt is the third province within the distribution of this beetle in Turkey. Mesquit plant was previously reported in Turkey from İçel, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Mardin, Muş (Solhan), Elazığ (Palu), and Diyarbakır (Ergani). *Prosopis farcta* is reported here for the first time in Şirvan (Siirt Prov.) as a common perennial weed on roadsides, with developed numerous ponds in September (**Fig.9**). This plant was also recorded abroad from Algeria, Chad, Sudan, Egypt, Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Iran, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

The first full grown larva of the species *Caryedon angeri* (Sem.) came outside of the seeds and pupated in cocoon on 18 9 2010 (**Figs.1,2**). First adult hatched on 3 May 2011 (**Figs. 6,7,8**). Totally 11 pupae were obtained. Four of them developed in various dates in 2011 as adult insects (about 6mm length). The rest of the specimens are still in larval and pupal stages.

¹³ Correct spelling in original description is “palaestenicus”.



Figs. 1, 2 - *Caryedon angieri* (Bruchidae). Full grown larva (dorsal and ventral side). 18 9 2010 photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Figs. 3, 4 - *Caryedon angieri* (Bruchidae). Left skin of full grown larva and dorsal side of the pupa. 18 4 2011 photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 5 - *Caryedon angieri* (Bruchidae). Ventral side of the pupa. 18 4 2011 photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 6 - *Caryedon angieri* (Bruchidae). Adult insect, a seed pest on *Prosopis farcta* (Fabaceae). Turkey, Siirt Prov., Şirvan 1000m (developed in laboratory on 3 May 2011) photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Figs. 7,8 - *Caryedon angeri* (Bruchidae) a seed pest on *Prosopis farcta* (Fabaceae). Turkey, Siirt Prov., Şirvan 1000m (developed in laboratory on 3 May 2011) photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 9 - *Prosopis farcta* (Fabaceae), with developed seeds. Turkey, Siirt Prov., Şirvan 1000m. 16 9 2010, photo M Kemal (Cesa)

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